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FISH & GAME
DEPARTMENT

MOUNT JACKSON
PHOTO BY HILEMAN
KALISPELL

The Joy of Living

THERE is lots of joy in living if you strike
the proper gait;
If you always come up smiling in the face of every
fate.
If you're keeping step and whistling some lively
little tune,
You'll be living gay and happy as a summer day
in June.

KEEP a level head, don't worry, help your
brothers on the way;
Let the sunshine of good humor shine upon you
ev'ry day;
Speak a cheerful word at all times, never "knock"
your fellow man
And you'll surely be rewarded—just keep doing all
you can.

THERE is lots of joy in living if you live your
life all right.
Lots of sunshine and of roses, keep your eyes
turned to the light,
Look behind the clouds of trouble; there's a silver
lining there,
And you'll find it if you're only living life upon
the square.

SCATTER good cheer like the posey scatters
seed before the wind,
And the petty woes and troubles soon will be left
far behind.
Be a "booster" every minute, help along your fel-
low man,
And you'll surely be rewarded, just keep doing all
you can.

MONTANA WILD LIFE

The Official Publication of The State Fish and Game Commission

VOL. IV. HELENA, MONTANA, JANUARY, 1932. No. 8

Williams Heads Montana Sportsmen

Fred B. Williams
Bozeman

UNDER the leadership of Fred B. Williams of Bozeman, outstanding Montana sportsman whose efforts for the conservation and propagation of fish and game in the Gallatin Valley have extended throughout the state, the Montana Sportsmen's Association has started its 13th year of constructive activity. Mr. Williams succeeds Glen Smith of Missoula, who has served as chairman of the board for 10 consecutive years. The election came at the conclusion of the annual convention at the Placer Hotel at Helena, December 18-19, following two days crammed with educational features. Andy C. Baumgartner of Great Falls, leading license dealer of the state, was elected to membership on the board of governors to succeed L. A. Smith of Lewistown.

The twelfth annual convention of the association was properly declared the most interesting in the history of the organization. In addition to delegates from affiliated clubs, speakers were present representing the forestry service, the U. S. Biological Survey, the national parks system, the fur farmers of the state, the Dude Ranchers' Association, the U. S. Bureau of Fisheries, the Izaak Walton League, and other organizations.

Resolutions passed by the association are published in full in this edition of MONTANA WILD LIFE. Another resolution brought upon the floor without recommendation, endorsing the plan to donate 25c out of the fee collected for each fishing and hunting license in the state, to the bureau of biological survey, was tabled.

Presentation of two other resolutions, submitted by the committee without recommendation for discussion by delegates, commending the State Fish and Game Commission for making possible the completion of reels of moving pictures of fish and game and for continuing the publication of MONTANA WILD LIFE, official publication of the department, resulted in the adoption of a substitute motion by Fred B. Williams of Bozeman. The motion, which followed extended discussion emphasizing the value of the magazine from an educational standpoint and its worth in the upbuilding of Montana, in carrying the message of the state throughout the nation and its possibilities for future constructive endeavor, provided for the appointment of a committee of three to meet with the State Fish and Game Commission to work out ways and means whereby the scope of the magazine may be extended. It was argued that all constructive development organizations of the state should play an active part in extending the circulation of the magazine setting forth the virtues of the dude ranches, the Montana Automobile Association, the fur farmers, the highway department, and similar activities, as well as fish and game activities.

The minutes of the convention reflect the comprehensive scope of addresses and discussion:

The twelfth annual meeting of the Montana Sportsmen's Association convened Friday morning, Dec. 18, 1931, in the Blue Room of the Placer hotel, with President Glen Smith of Missoula presiding. It was attended by a number of delegates from sportsmen's organizations throughout the state; also representatives of affiliated associations, with sportsmen from other states present.

A. H. Croonquist
Billings

City Commissioner J. R. Wine welcomed the sportsmen, citing the advantages of having the meeting in Helena, the capital city.

S. Barry Locke of Ogden, Utah, conservation director of the Izaak Walton League, was the first speaker. His subject was "Conservation and Utilization of Wild Life in Western Regions." Former activities having familiarized him with conditions in the west, his address added materially to the interest of the conference. Among subjects he reviewed were conservation of elk herds both in Montana and in Idaho. He traced the increase in deer, and also reviewed the antelope problem. Conservation and utilization of mountain sheep in Wyoming were discussed.

Chairman Glen Smith presented his annual address and thanked veteran sportsmen present for their attendance, some of whom have not missed a conference in years. He reviewed the objects of the Montana Sportsmen's Association as set forth in its constitution; the propagation, preservation and protection of game fish, birds and animals, and forests; the enactment of laws for preservation, propagation and protection of all wild life; and to create and foster public sentiment toward this end. He urged recognition of various industries and cooperation with them in an honest effort to fit association objectives into their proper place in the general scheme of development; to cooperate with the livestock industry, timber industry, the dude ranch industry, and other industries. He praised work done in the Bear River territory; the Jackson Hole; the five years' fisheries program; handling of the Yellowstone National Park herd, and other refuges. He also discussed wild life in relation to the national forests.

Disposal of unappropriated public land came up for discussion. Chairman Glen Smith said there were many million acres of unappropriated public land in Montana. He said a committee would be named to study the situation and to make recommendations.

A. H. Croonquist of the Montana-Wyoming Due Ranchers' Association, read the annual report of Secretary Ben Gerry. It revealed the association in good condition, 46 meetings held in various sections of the state, a volume of correspondence work performed, and prospective organization of several clubs.

Prediction was made by Dave Madsen, superintendent of wild life resources for the national park service, and former game commissioner of Utah, that the hunting season of 30 days on waterfowl, such as prevailed this year, would replace the three and a half months open season heretofore provided throughout the country. In emphasizing the diminution of waterfowl he cited the canvasback duck which is in danger of extinction. He said the only cure for the condition, as he saw the problem, was increasing the number of migratory birds, having a shorter open season until the waterfowl have a chance to come back. "We have been drawing on our principal and not on the surplus

Dr W. M. Copenhaver
Helena

A. C. Baumgartner
Great Falls

stock and the natural increase," he said. The national association has sought to raise a large fund by one of two methods—one to provide for a dollar license to be sent to the federal fund and the other to impose a tax of a cent on shells. There were many objections to either or both suggestions, he said.

Mr. Madsen said that Utah, when he was commissioner of fish and game, arranged for a board, composed of the commissioner of fish and game, a sheepman, a cattleman, a member of the forest service and a member of the sportsmen's associations who met and settled the question of grazing of livestock and elk and deer on the public lands. This ended the dispute which has long vexed the two classes.

Ray C. Steele of the U. S. Biological Survey, told of the drying up and disappearance of former famous waterfowl nesting grounds in eastern and central Oregon through drainage and irrigation. Scarcity of waterfowl had also been brought about by the increased number of hunters and accessibility of shooting ground due to the automobile, he said.

W. M. Rush, in charge of the study of the Yellowstone park elk and deer herds as well as the herds in the Sun River preserve, told of how depletion of these animals has been halted and of increases in numbers in recent years through the imposition of the buck law and other provisions. In 1912, he said, there were 30,000 animals in the Yellowstone herd, and by 1920 the number had decreased to 8,000. In 1927 it had increased to 17,000. The Sun River herd has grown from a few scattered elk in 1910 to about 5,000 in 1930.

Some 8,000 beaver are caught annually in Montana, Robert H. Hill, state fish and game warden, said. The future of these and other fur-bearing animals not in captivity depends on the protection they are afforded through legislation, he declared.

The coyote was described by R. E. Bateman of Billings, leader of predatory animal control in Montana, as the worst enemy of deer and game, sheep and cattle. Stock killing bears, he said, are fewer in number and difficult to wipe out.

Kenneth F. MacDonald, superintendent of state fish hatcheries, gave an able address. He quoted figures showing the number of eggs taken, discussed rearing ponds and the advisability of permitting fish to grow from fry to fish at least two or three inches in length before being liberated.

At the evening meeting Fred B. Williams of Bozeman, presided. Frank Lemmer of Great Falls explained what the Izaak Walton League has done for the sportsmen in that vicinity. He urged the sportsmen's association and the league to work for the same purpose. He also alluded to the feeling which sometimes existed between stockmen and sportsmen due to dispute over the grazing privileges. President Smith said he was always prepared to bring all classes together in conference and thresh out differences.

S. G. Tonkin of Billings was assigned the subject: "Coordinating Sportsmen's Efforts." He said he would also speak on "Cooperation." Mr. Tonkin's discussion brought forth arguments in which Attorney Frank Polutnik, Jr., of the Great Falls chapter of the Izaak Walton League, which is not affiliated with the Montana Sportsmen's Association, participated. Roger Cummings and W. L. Anderson of Missoula, O. C. Lamport of the Helena club, and Dave Madsen likewise took prominent parts.

W. T. Thompson, superintendent of the federal fish hatchery at Bozeman, gave what was considered his farewell speech as an official of the government. Mr. Thompson, who is retiring after 35 years of service, will be succeeded Jan. 1 by Harry Johnson, formerly of Leadville, Colo., now in charge of a government hatchery in Alaska.

L. A. Smith
Lewistown

Al H. Croonquist of Red Lodge, executive secretary of the Montana-Wyoming Dude Ranchers Association, gave an excellent address on the industry. He said in part:

"The Dude Ranchers Association is interested in fish and game in the west. The dude ranchers can sell the sight of this game to the kodaker, hiker, and the horseback rider for as much money as the state can sell it to the hunters, so in this way we will sell our game for twice its value.

"Trout is bait for millionaires. This has been proven on the dude ranches. With the flood of tourists sure to come to Montana, good fishing will be essential if we are to hold these people with us all summer. A big trout will do more to advertise our state than volumes of printed matter. These big trout with pictures and conversation of the angler who hooked him will cause the angler to come back to us year after year and bring his family and friends.

"This brings out the point that fish and game is not only the sportsmen's problem, but the problem of every citizen within our boundaries. Good fishing will sell thousands of dollars worth of merchandise, oil, gas, hotel accomodations nad everything else that makes western prosperity.

"Commercial clubs, hotels, highway and development associations should all join hands with the sportsmen in cooperating with our Fish and Game Commission, the U. S. Bureau of Fisheries and the Forest Service.

"Seventy-two dude ranches report value of land, leases and buildings at $3,500,000. They own or control 560,000 acres and have $1,220,000 worth of dude ranch equipment and furnishings. The approximate value of these 72 outfits is $6,100,000.

"The dude ranchers do not want the west set aside as a game preserve to the exclusion of all other interests. There is room for everybody, and if people will get together and talk things over, there will be no misunderstandings. Their problems can all be solved even to sheep. The dude ranchers themselves own 37,000 head of 'em along with 10,200 head of cattle and 6,700 head of saddle horses.

"The thing that should interest the people of these two states is cash and population. Eastern people with money, the people who come to dude ranches for vacations, like the region and stay to make their homes, and 119 eastern people have done this and now have over $3,031,000 invested in their holdings. In most cases good fishing and hunting have closed the deal."

Joe Hendricks, superintendent of the state game farm at Warm Springs, said that Montana was better adapted for the propagation of Chinese pheasants and Hungarian partridges than was Oregon, where he had worked for many years before coming to Montana. He names as enemies of the game birds, coyotes, magpies, crows and house cats.

Ernest Miller of Bozeman, dude rancher, said he strongly favored all groups uniting in putting over a program for Montana development.

Murray Stebbins, secretary of the Montana Wool Growers Association, showed the importance of the wool and sheep industry in Montana.

M. M. Atwater, fur farmer from Basin, said that sportsmen are overlooking a bet by not using beaver dams for the rearing of fingerling fish. At the same time, he said, the stream or marsh could be employed to advantage for migratory waterfowl refuges, equipped as they are with duck food, which is also planted for the benefit of the beaver.

Ed M. Boyes
Libby

Mr. Atwater said the beaver could fraternize well with the muskrat, the trout and the ducks, and conserve the water by building dams in dry seasons. Old timers were reminded of the late Jake de Hart, for eight years state game warden, who always claimed the beaver was the smartest wild animal.

Mr. Atwater said at the rate the bea-

W. A. Brown
Great Falls

ver had been disappearing in recent years, within the next decade all beaver fur would come from animals reared on farms. He asserted the beaver ranch could be made a side attraction for the dude ranch and with its food, wild ducks and trout rearing ponds, would claim the interest of the guests and tourists.

The concluding activities of the convention came at the Placer grill Saturday evening, Dec. 19, when with President Glen Smith presiding, a number of speakers were heard at the twelfth annual banquet, attended by about 150 sportsmen and their wives.

Attorney T. W. Carolan of Forsyth gave an address. He complimented out-of-state speakers who had addressed the convention by saying that he had learned more about wild life than he had believed possible when he came to Helena. Particularly did he mention Dave Madsen, superintendent of wild life resources in the national park service, and M. M. Atwater of Basin who had talked about the beaver. Dave Madsen said he had enjoyed the convention which he declared had been outstanding in the annals of sportsdom. He commended the state fish and game commission for its excellent work, and reiterated his advice to change from the hit and miss game conservation method to a scientific system. Roger Cummings of Missoula gave a short talk, illuminated with wit.

During the two-day discussion of fish and game problems, sportsmen attending the convention were given the opportunity of sharing in educational facts placed before them by Dave Madsen, director of wild life resources of the national parks service, whose remarks formed a wholesome part of every session. Mr. Madsen, former commissioner of the Utah department, has attained a position of international prominence and esteem, through his activities in behalf of the conservation of fish and game. He came all the way across the continent from New York to attend the Montana convention. He was prominently identified with the American Game conference held at New York early in December and in recognition of his constructive activities, was elected chairman of the 1932 national game conference. His work calls him to all parts of the nation where national parks have been established, hence his knowledge of conditions, especially in the west, forms a foundation for authentic statements. During the years Mr. Madsen was associated with the federal government, he was particularly active in work that eventually brought the reclamation of the Bear river marshes, famed feeding and breeding grounds for millions of ducks.

Among those who attended the twelfth annual meeting, including members and visitors, were the following:

W. M. Rush, Yellowstone National Park; A. H. Croonquist, Montana-Wyoming Dude Ranchers' Association; O. C. Lamport, Helena; A. C. Baumgartner, Great Falls; G. C. Stevenson, Great Falls; O. J. Christensen, Anaconda; Frank Polutnik, Jr., Great Falls; H. H. Hendron, Helena; Dr. John D. Sutphen, Helena; F. T. Johnson, Red Lodge; Frank Lemmer, Great Falls; R. E. Bateman, Billings; J. F. Holecek, Lewistown; Dr. W. M. Copenhaver, Helena; Ernest Miller, Ennis; W. L. Anderson, Missoula; J. F. Hendricks, Warm Springs; Glen Smith, Missoula; Fred B. Williams, Bozeman; K. F. MacDonald, Helena; W. C. Phillips, Laurel; Frank E. Hirsch, Helena; L. B. Tipling, Helena; Byron DeForest, Great Falls; George F. Baggley, Yellowstone National Park; J. H. Chartrand, Miles City; M. M. Atwater, Basin; W. T. Thompson, Bozeman; J. L. Price, Laurel; S. G. Tonkin, Billings; L. Lomasson, Missoula; Fred J. Foster, Salt Lake City; D. C. Salyerds, Helena; W. A. Brown, Great Falls; E. A. Wilson, Livington; Dave Madsen, Salt Lake City; Robert H. Hill, state fish and game warden; J. W. Carney, assistant game warden; Senator L. J. Donovan, Shelby; Floyd L. Smith, Helena.

W. M. Rush
Yellowstone Park

Fred B. Williams, chairman of the board of governors, will call the elected members into session in the near future, to work out financial plans for continuing the constructive work in which the association has been engaged.

Dr. J. H. Garbersor
Miles City

K. F. MacDonald
Helena

Tom Marlowe Hurt in Auto Smash

THOMAS N. MARLOWE, chairman of the Montana Fish and Game Commission, was painfully injured during holiday week, when he sustained several fractured ribs and a slash of the leg in an automobile accident on the Evaro hill, near his home at Missoula. The hill was a glare of ice and while returning to Missoula from the reservation region, Mr. Marlowe, accompanied by a Missoula sportsman, attempted to drive the car over the dangerous road. The car became unmanageable, skidded off the road and turned over several times. Mr. Marlowe was given first aid and taken to Missoula. When a wrecker reached the scene of the accident, the car was righted and started toward Missoula. After going a short distance it started skidding again and in its acrobatic stunts on the ice, came near dragging the wrecker into the ditch.

WHY WORRY?

You are either successful or you are not. If you are successful there is no cause for worry. If you are unsuccessful, there are just two reasons, either you are ill or you are not. If you are not ill, why worry? If you are ill, either you will get well or you will not. If you get well, why worry? If you do not get well, you will either go to heaven or you will not. If you go to heaven, why worry? If you don't go to heaven, you will at first be so embarrassed that you will probably feel hot and your face may burn. But then you will soon become interested shaking hands with old friends and after awhile you will feel perfectly at home. So why worry?

FOR YOUR SWEET TOOTH

Farmer (talking to street car conductor about hard times): "Well, if all else fails, we farmers can eat our forest preserves."

Operator: "You've nothing on us! We can eat our traffic jams!"

S. G. Tonkin
Billings

E. A. Wilson
Livingston

Helgramites

A TOUGH, dangerous looking bass bait is the helgramite. Anglers like to fish with this fellow, although few are enthusiastic about handling it. A vicious pair of nippers on the head, twin stickers on the tail, and an ability to turn, double and twist its many muscled body about, advises care in hooking him on. Those who know look for a shell-like collar just behind the head and slip the hook under it. When so hooked a helgramite will live a long time and be active enough to attract fish.

Helgramites have an interesting life cycle. He at different stages lives in the air, earth and water. For a period they live in the water, usually in riffles under stones. By holding a seine of fine mesh at the foot of a riffle and having a companion turn the stones above, the helgramites are carried by the current down into the net. Helgramites are also found in any sand beaches, along stones and logs. They leave the water and curl up in a sort of cavern. After a length of time the tough black skin is shed and then it is tender yellowish white and almost helpless. Now the helgramite grows a pair of gauze-like wings and eventually takes wing. They now fly around and are frequently found around street lights. The only resemblance they now bear to the water nymph is the same old nippers on the head. It is claimed that three years are required to complete this life cycle. Regardless of the time required for these startling changes in appearance and life he is one strange creature and a dandy bass bait at any stage of it. The most fortunate fishermen hook him on a line without sinker and flip him around likely spots. An ideal combination is fly-rod, leader, helgramite and a bass pool.—Hunter-Trader-Trapper.

ELECTRIC PEAK HIGHEST

Highest peak in Yellowstone National Park is Electric Peak, 11,155 feet above sea level. It was so named when one of the early pioneers climbed to its top during an electrical storm and was amazed to find sparks issue from his finger tips. A peculiar sensation as though his hair were standing on end accompanied this phenomenon.

THRILLS IN SPEEDBOAT RIDE

Never failing to thrill visitors in Yellowstone National Park is a ride on a speedboat on Yellowstone lake, 7,740 feet above sea level. Covering an area of 139 square miles, with approximately 100 miles of shore line, this lake is one of the largest in the world at so great an altitude.

CONSERVATION TEXT BOOK

The Texas game commission has started a movement to have conservation taught in the public schools of that state. As a result, more than 2,500 copies of a book on conservation and wild life have been distributed.

VETS GUARD "ALARM CLOCKS"

Quail may be scarce in most places but disabled World War veterans of the Livermore Veterans' hospital, San Francisco, find they have too many for late sleeping mornings. Two years ago the ex-soldiers made the hospital grounds a quail refuge and began protecting a lone covey by giving stray cats the "bum's rush" and putting out grain. Now they report that several hundred quail, grown tame, invade the inner yards early every morning and raise "merry cain" until fed.

ONE REASON IS PLENTY

Passerby (to man who has just landed from a three-story fall):

"Why did you jump out of that window?"

Man Who Jumped:: "A woman lied to me."

Passerby: "That's no reason for jumping out of a window. What did she lie about?"

Man Who Jumped: "She told me her husband was in Canada."

BILL LARGER THAN THE PIG

A Montana farmer purchased a pure-bred pig from a raiser of fancy hogs. The pig and bill arrived the same day. Next day the dissatisfied farmer wrote to the hog raiser as follows: "Dear Sir: Both pig and bill arrived safely. Judging from their comparative size, you made an error in shipping. You should have sent the bill by express and the pig by mail."

CANNING THE PRATTLE

A barber was surprised to receive a tip before he had cut his customer's hair.

"Thank you, sir! Not many tip us first," he said.

"That isn't a tip," snapped the man in the chair, "that's hush money."

Fifteen million young forest trees are to be planted in New York state this year.

Fur Auction Sale Dates In 1932

Jan. 11.—Regular silver fox sale, N. Y. Auction Co., New York.

Jan. 18.—Special silver fox sale, Fred'k Huth & Co., New York.

Feb. 8.—Winter sale, N. Y. Auction Co.

Feb. 17.—Winter sale, Fred'k Huth & Co., New York.

April 11-13.—International Retail Furriers' Convention and Trade Exposition, Royal York Hotel, Toronto.

May 2.—Spring sale, Fred'k Huth & Co., New York.

May 16.—Spring sale, N. Y. Auction Co.

July 18.—Summer sale, N. Y. Auction Co.

July 25.—Mid-year sale, Fred'k Huth & Co., New York.

Sept. 26.—Fall sale, Fred'k Huth & Co., New York.

How To Cook Carp

CLEAN a nice large carp but do not cut off the tail or fins or scale it. Build a big fire and let the blaze burn out so that good hot coals remain. Roll the fish in clean mud until a covering about an inch thick adheres to it. Then place the mud-encased carp in the coals, covering it with the hot embers evenly and bury the whole with dirt or sand.

You must leave the fish bake thusly for about an hour. If the above mentioned preparations are made carefully, the fish will, in that length of time, bake to a turn, keeping all of those piscatorial flavors that make your mouth water when you smell frying fish.

After the relapse of the required interval, during which time the remainder of your meal is being prepared, the fish is unearthed. The mud will have been baked until hard and will give off a savory odor.

Remove this shell of mud by striking the mass on a rock or some other handy article. The mud breaks open, revealing to the sight delicious white meat and enticing the nose with appetizing odors. You will find, when the shell is opened, that the skin of the fish, together with its other unpalatable appendages, has adhered to the mud. Two slabs of white steaming meat will be ready to fall from rows of fish-bones.

The cook then passes the fish around in order that all may inspect it. He then tosses it back into the coals from whence it came, and serves the baked mud for dinner, carefully covering the area with other scraps from the dinner—or the carp can be thrown back into the water when it is first caught.

BIRTHSTONES

For laundresses, the soapstone;
For architects, the cornerstone;
For cooks, the puddingstone;
For soldiers, the bloodstone;
For politicians, the blarneystone;
For borrowers, the touchstone;
For policemen, the pavingstone;
For stock brokers, the curbstone;
For shoemakers, the cobblestone;
For burglars, the keystone;
For tourists, the Yellowstone;
For beauties, the peachstone;
For motorists, the milestone;
For pedestrians, the tombstone.

INGENIOUS

A university student, when sitting for an examination, was asked to compose one verse of poetry including the words "analyze" and anatomy." He wrote:

"My anal ze over the ocean,
My analyze over the sea.
Oh! who will go over the ocean,
And bring back my anatomy?"

LOW POINT IN PARK

The lowest point of elevation in Yellowstone National Park is 5,313 feet. This point is at the north entrance near Gardiner, Montana.

Cooperation is Keynote of Sportsmen

Address of Chairman Glen Smith at the Twelfth Annual Convention of The Montana Sportsmen's Association.

Glen Smith

SOUNDING a call for sportsmen of the state to demonstrate 100 per cent cooperation in educational, constructive, research activities intended to conserve wild life of Montana, Chairman Glen Smith of Missoula, made a ringing address before the twelfth annual convention of the Montana Sportsmen's Association at the opening of the two-day session, Dec. 18-19, at the Placer Hotel at Helena. Glen Smith has served as chairman of the governing board for the last 10 consecutive years and has attained a position of merited esteem in state and nation.

His address follows:

"It is very gratifying, indeed, to see so many here at this, our 12th annual meeting of the Montana sportsmen; also, I see a number of men in this meeting that have participated in no small way, in a majority of the former meetings, and this fact gives me courage to carry on, and added assurance that the Montana Sportsmen's Association is worth while after all.

"Sportsmen do not come here just for the purpose of getting away from home and family cares—they come because of the deep interest they have in Montana-out-of-doors, because their hearts and souls are in tune with the things the great out-of-doors holds. To these men and others of like purpose and fortitude who are with us today, and those who unfortunately could not be with us in person, but who are with us in mind and heart, depends to a very large degree, the future of these things we hold so dear—the forests and game, the streams and fish, the fields and birds, and all.

"Gentlemen, for the past 10 consecutive annual meetings, it has been my privilege and duty as chairman of the Governing Board of this Association to address you and to preside over these meetings, and between meetings and between the hours required to earn my bread and butter and those necessary for rest and recreation, I have given of my time and energy most liberally, all for the one and only purpose of carrying out the objects of this association, which is set forth in Article Five of the Constitution of this Association.

It seems apropos that we pause just for a moment to meditate on these objectives.

ARTICLE V
Object

Section 1: The object, purpose and scope of the Montana Sportsmen's Association is hereby defined and declared as follows:

"First, to propagate, preserve and protect game, fish, birds and animals and forests.

Second, to procure the enactment of laws for the preservation, protection and propagation of game, fish, birds, and animals and forests, and to promote the observation of such laws.

Third, to create and foster public sentiment in favor of the propagation and better protection of game and fish, birds and animals and forests.

"To my mind, the intent and purpose of these objects are fundamental and should ever be borne in mind. They are, however, ambiguous in some respects, and at the proper time I shall offer for your consideration, some changes and amendments.

"Eight years ago today, I addressed this meeting as follows:

"'We all appreciate that the future development of Montana depends very largely on how well we plan. The future of our agricultural possibilities depends upon how well we apply proven principles of agriculture as they are now known or as they may be developed by our agricultural experiment stations and others. The future of our livestock industry depends upon our application of well known methods of breeding, feeding, and range management. The future of our lumbering depends very largely upon how thoroughly we recognize and apply the principle that all potential forest land must be kept at work growing trees.

"'Likewise, the future of Montana's wild life depends upon our application of such principles of fish and game management as are known. We must recognize, however, that our knowledge on this important matter is sadly lacking compared with what has been done along all other lines which I have mentioned. Thousands of men spend their entire life and millions of dollars have been contributed towadrs the science of agriculture, of lumbering, animal husbandry, etc., and it may be said without fear of contradiction that the surface has only been scratched. If this is true, and I am sure it is, the question may well be asked: Where do we stand with reference to fish and game management?'

"What progress has been made in the field of fish and game research? What have we learned in the past eight years that will guide us more clearly in the problems of wild life management here in Montana?

"Gentlemen, we must never lose sight of the fact that deer, elk, antelope, and other game and fur bearers 'don't just happen.' They are not like Topsy of 'Uncle Tom's Cabin.' Neither do fish, birds, and waterfowl 'just happen.' They come into existence through certain laws of nature. Biological law, if you please. Their every moment of life is beset with elements natural and unnatural that tend toward limiting their number if not their total destruction. If we are to be true to our purpose as set forth in our Constitution, we must have facts about these animals, fish and birds; we must know more about the factors that tend to limit their numbers, habitat and environment. We must not be content to know that there are deer, elk, moose, sheep, goats, antelope, fur bearers, and various varieties of birds in our mountains and plains, nor that there are fish in our sparkling streams and placid lakes.

"No, gentlemen, we cannot afford to lounge or grope in the dark; we must direct our efforts and our influence towards more fundamental forces concerning every phase of nature's secrets in the field of our game, fish, birds, and fur bearers, for these will be the tools by which we may accomplish our objectives.

"To carry forward and meet the objectives of this association requires the fullest possible cooperation of the entire citizenry of this grand old state,

(Please turn to Page 13)

State Sportsmen Elect Officers

WHEN the Montana Sportsmen's Association gathered in annual convention at the Placer Hotel at Helena, December 18-19, the terms of two members of the governing board expired. Glen Smith of Missoula, assistant regional forester, who has efficiently served as chairman of the board of the Association for so many years, asked that he be relieved, and the honor was bestowed upon Fred B. Williams of Bozeman, outstanding exponent of conservation of wild life. Mr. Williams was elected to succeed himself as director.

Andy C. Baumgartner of Great Falls, leading license dealer of the state and a keen sportsman of wide knowledge of conditions, was elected to succeed L. A. Smith of Lewistown. The terms of these two commissioners expire in 1934. The terms of Ed M. Boyes of Libby and Dr. J. H. Garberson of Miles City, expire in 1932. The terms of A. H. Croonquist of Billings and Dr. W. M. Copenhaver of Helena, expire in 1933.

Montana Fish and Game Commission

W. A. BROWN, Great Falls..*Commissioner*
JOS. L. KELLY, Anaconda....*Commissioner*
W. K. MOORE, Billings....*Commissioner*
E.A.WILSON, Livingston..*Commissioner*

T. N. MARLOWE, Missoula, *Chairman*
R. H. HILL, Helena, *State Fish and Game Warden, Secretary*

MONTANA WILD LIFE

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FLOYD L. SMITH, *Editor*

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MONTANA WILD LIFE COLUMNS OPEN

MONTANA WILD LIFE, official publication of the State Fish and Game Department, will be four years old next June. The magazine was established by the department because of the need for placing accurate information regarding fish and game conservation activities before sportsmen of the state and nation. It is a magazine with a mission. In no other Montana publication have lovers of the out of doors been provided with complete facts regarding the investment of their license fees, achievements of the department, strides made at the game farm, fish hatcheries, spawning stations, and in other activities. Educational features, discussions of natural history and of problems peculiar to Montana and the Rocky Mountain region have caused educators to introduce the publication into schools and libraries. From its inception the columns of MONTANA WILD LIFE have been open to representatives of every organization interested in the upbuilding of Montana. The cooperation of dude ranchers, fur farmers, sportsmen's organizations, rod and gun clubs, forestry, biological survey and fisheries departments, Montana Automobile Association and allied groups has been invited and the sincere invitation is renewed with the opening of 1932. MONTANA WILD LIFE is the only publication of its kind within the state. It carries the message of Montana's vacation grounds, its fish and game and natural resources into homes of residents as well as to sportsmen of east and west eligible to become Montana visitors, investors and eventual residents.

These days it might be well to emulate the example of the Scotchman who leaves the front door ajar so Opportunity won't have to knock.

COTTONTAILS SLATED FOR IMPROVEMENT

THE democratic cottontail, hero of Uncle Remus tales, chief distributor of the lucky left hind feet and familiar creature in most states, will take on a swankier appearance and leap with a superior air in Ohio after a few years, if Conservation Commissioner William H. Reinhart succeeds in carrying out his plans.

The new commissioner has recommended the establishment of a "super-game" ranch in Ohio. The proposed ranch would produce for liberation in the wild larger and better cottontails by crossing the native rabbits with Belgian hares. It would also improve the native variety.

A strictly managed game refuge in every county, on which desirable species would be protected from predatory killers, and a new fish-protection system, under which a third of the streams of the state would be closed alternately to fishing every year, are other plans recommended by Mr. Reinhart.

SENATE APPROVES FEDERAL WILD LIFE UNITY

THE first bill to come before this session of the senate and the first to be passed was one which recognized a "depression" among wild game creatures. The purpose of the measure is to compel federal departments and agencies to cooperate with each other in considering the needs of wild life before carrying out any project that might affect this resource. Its passage was the first concrete result of a two-year study of the problem by the Senate Committee on Conservation of Wild Life Resources, of which Senator Frederic C. Walcott of Connecticut is chairman.

During discussion of the bill, Senator Harry Hawes of Missouri, vice-chairman of the committee, said: "In our investigations we find that there is not a single department of the government which does not in some way come in contact with the problem of conservation of wild life. The purpose of this bill is to call to the attention of these departments the fact that in considering public projects they should, if economically practicable, make provisions for wild life preservation and production."

The bill would make it compulsory for the Bureau of Reclamation, the Bureau of Indian Affairs, the National Park Service, the Forest Service, and other agencies to give the Bureau of Biological Survey and the Bureau of Fisheries an opportunity to establish adequate wild life production on public domains, Indian reservations, national forests and parks, and any lands owned or leased by the federal government wherever practicable.

The measure would give the Bureau of Fisheries experts a chance to see that future government-constructed dams do not hinder the bureau's work by failing to provide some means for fish to pass from one side to the other. It would also compel government agencies controlling impounded waters to allow use of these for wild life production, when such use is not inconsistent with their primary purpose and does not conflict with the constitutional rights of the states in which the waters are located. The bill did not call for an appropriation.

KENTUCKY, HERE WE COME!

On the back of the fishing license issued by Kentucky for the year of 1931, they give a synopsis of the fishing law, a part of which is as follows: "Unlawful to use a seine in taking minnows that are more than ten feet in length and four feet in width."

BIG SEASON FOR MONTANA HUNTERS

THOUSANDS of report cards torn from Montana's big game licenses and returned to the Fish and Game Department in compliance with the law passed by the last legislature, tell the story of one of the most successful deer and elk seasons in the history of the department. The law requires that each purchaser of a big game license shall return the report card by January 1, 1932, whether he has killed any game or not. The compilation of the figures contained on the cards means the setting up of valuable facts for the guidance of the commission and for the information of sportsmen of the state. The completed figures which will be published in MONTANA WILD LIFE, will show the number of deer and elk killed in each county, the condition of the range, whether killed on or off a forest reserve, the sex and the date taken. In addition to this information, volunteer statements adorn thousands of the cards. These comments will likewise be grouped and studied in order that a comprehensive view of the big game situation may be gained. One of the most significant wise cracks is that penned across the face of a card received from western Montana, which reads: "No runs, no hits, no errors."

MONTANA WILD LIFE

DUCK SAVING PLAN READY FOR ACTION

OSCAR H. JOHNSON, game director of South Dakota, a state which formerly ranked high as a nesting area for wild ducks but whose favorable watering places have been reduced an estimated 90 per cent by agriculture, drainage and drought, has announced that his department is now prepared with definite plans for aiding in the restoration of waterfowl as soon as a nationwide program, financed by wild fowl shooters, has been authorized by congress. Backed by the recent national conference of game officials in New York City, a committee of experts is now being selected to decide in what manner waterfowl sportsmen should contribute. The decision of this national committee, which has the pledged support of practically every state and organization, will be presented to congress as an emergency plan, financed entirley by sportsmen.

"Although there are objections to federal control of what might rightfully be viewed as a state prerogative," Mr. Johnson announced, "I agree that only through a federal agency can an effective restoration program be carried out in view of the tragic waterfowl shortage. For a single state to venture upon a plan of this natnre would seem hopeless, since migratory birds produced in one state are enjoyed by sportsmen of other states as well."

South Dakota's share in a nationwide effort to bring back destroyed waterfowl nesting, resting and feeding areas, as outlined by Mr. Johnson, would involve an expenditure of $500,000 over a five-year period, and would, he said, produce in a comparatively short time ten times the number of birds required for home consumption.

The game director will propose that at least 25 nesting refuges in his state, averaging 1,000 acres or more each should be purchased, fenced, planted with fast-growing shrubs and aquatic plants and allowed to revert into native jungles. This land is now of no value otherwise, he said, and could be bought at a low average cost.

"With the Old Almanack and old year leave old vices though ever so dear."—Poor Richard.

AMERICAN GAME TO TAKE OVER DUPONT STAFF

IN ORDER to strengthen and better coordinate the conservation movement, the American Game Association will take over the trained conservation field force of the E. 1. duPont deNemours & Co., Inc., of Wilmington, Delaware, on Jan. 1, 1932, according to announcement by officials of the association.

Officials feel that such a field force can operate more effectively under a non-profit organization. The field force, maintained by the duPont company for the last four years, is to operate directly nnder the supervision of Seth Gordon, president of the association.

Among the objectives of this field service will be to aid in establishing sound state, county and local game restoration and production programs; to develop local demonstration projects and to keep them operating smoothly; to help established local educational institutions provide special training courses to develop game experts and to establish fellowships at such institutions; to develop and promote local and national information services; to keep in close touch with game conditions throughout the country so as best to serve the interests of the sportsmen, land owners and general public; and to cooperate with all agencies and organizations working toward the objective of providing more game for everybody.

How some husbands smile to see their modern wives cleaning their own ashes from the parlor rugs.

SPORTSMEN FEED MEN WHO FEED THE BIRDS

A PLAN for feeding birds and the families of the unemployed at the same time this winter is being advanced by Commissioner John H. Ross of the Missouri game and fish department. The commissioner has urged that every sportsmen's organization in the state engage a needy bread-earner to gather wild grain seeds now, pack them in bags, and distribute the seeds, mixed with other grains, to game and other valuable bird species during the starvation period of sleet and snows. Several groups have already responded, according to the report.

USE CARE IN FEEDING BIRDS

TOO many Montana sportsmen forget about game after the close of the hunting season, the very time their assistance is needed most. Unless they can personally arrange to place feed for upland game birds, especially where snow and ice cover the ground for long periods, they should arrange with someone in the locality where they hunt to feed the birds.

Experiments have demonstrated that ruffed grouse, Hungarians, quail, ringneck pheasants and prairie chickens will survive almost any amount of cold weather if well fed. February is usually the most critical month. Start feeding operations at once.

Many types of simple inexpensive shelters can be constructed. A shock of grain properly placed on a fence post will save many game birds through trying winter periods, but small grain placed regularly will help even more.

The main thing to keep in mind is not to concentrate feeding operations in any one area. Feeding stations should be distributed as much as possible, otherwise predators will get in their deadly work. Grain should not be scattered in the snow or placed where it will be covered by drifts.

"There are three faithful friends, an old wife, an old dog, and ready money."—Poor Richard.

MONTANA AGENCIES PULL TOGETHER

DEMONSTRATION of the determination to cooperate in order that Montana may be a better state in which to live, such as was exemplified at the recent annual convention of the Montana Sportsmen's Association, might well be emulated by commercial and industrial organizations of the Treasure State in the pull toward prosperity. Representatives of the Dude Ranchers' Association, the fur farmers, fish culturists, forestry department, fish and game department, automobile association, commercial organizations and others interested in selling Montana's recreational facilities, willingly placed their collective shoulders to the wheel. The result will be apparent. With unified cooperation, thousands of dollars of eastern money annually expended abroad and in other lands, can be diverted to Montana's vacation areas. Meanwhile the fight must continue unhampered in maintaining the supply of fish and game to keep pace with ever-increasing inroads. With good fishing and hunting available, the task of interesting investors in Montana homes and enterprises becomes less ardnous.

Redecorate your Christmas tree with suet bags, bits of toast and place it out of doors for the birds to enjoy.

OBSERVATION—A SHORT CUT TO KNOWLEDGE

INQUISITIVENESS, an acknowledged trait of youngsters, is, as a rule, not found in man except in rare instances. As a child satisfies its curiosity by inquisitiveness, man, by his keen observation and rational reasoning acquires real and lasting knowledge. This applies to men in every walk of life. In business as well as in pleasure, does man have the opportunity of finding himself, of testing his powers of observation and reasoning. But, in no other calling or pastime does man have such unlimited material for observation as does the hunter and fisherman, who has a chance to observe Nature in all her various mods, to convene and reason with her.

It is surprising to note that many who live in close communion with Nature are poor observers. They are not nearly as familiar with Nature as they might be. They feel it is not theirs to question the many oddities of nature, but, accept them without comment. It is true that a sportsman, well read in the ways of nature has an obvious advantage, but books cannot be relied upon altogether, for even books are sometimes wrong. Many sportsmen do not appreciate the beauties of nature. It is not a requisite of a sportsman to be able to appreciate the golden sunsets and the gorgeous colorings of the autumnal foliage, nor, is it required that a sportsman be a botanist or zoologist to be able to enjoy the sports that the field offers. But, to combine nature study with sport, gives one a new interest in sport. Try it. You will find Nature most revealing, if you will but observe.—Yellowstone Nature Notes.

Resolutions of State Sportsmen

MEMBERS of the Montana State Sportsmen's Association, in annual convention at Helena, December 18-19, provided a succinct outline of their constructive activities in the adoption of resolutions presented by the committee including Chairman B. L. Price of Laurel, A. C. Baumgartner of Great Falls, and O. C. Lamport of Helena. Broad in their scope, foresighted and constructive, the resolutions form an interesting part of a keenly interesting convention. The resolutions follow in full:

"BE IT RESOLVED: That the Montana Sportsmen's Association express to the management and the employes of the Placer Hotel, to the City of Helena, to the Press of the City of Helena, to the Lewis and Clark County Rod and Gun Club, to the Helena Commercial Club and to all participants of the program, our appreciation of the many courtesies extended."

"BE IT RESOLVED: That we extend our thanks to the officers of this Association for their faithful, conscientious and untiring efforts, in the performance of their duties during the past year."

"WHEREAS, the National Park Service, the Forestry Service, the Biological Survey, the Dude Ranchers' Association, the Montana Wool Growers' Association, and the Bureau of Fisheries have rendered invaluable assistance in making this convention a real success by sending to it, fine capable men who have delivered messages of utmost importance in their respective lines of endeavor;

"RESOLVED: That the Montana Sportsmen's Association extend a note of appreciation to these departments and our sincere thanks to the men who represented the same, and that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to all above mentioned."

"WHEREAS, hundreds of thousands of visitors from all parts of the United States are annually attracted to the National Parks, National Forests and other Public Lands of the states of Montana, Wyoming, Idaho and Utah, and

"WHEREAS, said National Parks, National Forests and Public Lands which are under the supervision of the various Federal Agencies, comprise extensive areas in said states, and,

"WHEREAS, the waters of the National Parks, National Forests and Public Lands located in the states of Montana, Wyoming, Idaho, and Utah, are rapidly becoming depleted of fish life, and

"WHEREAS, the available funds of said states and the present fish cultural facilities of said states and the U. S. Bureau of Fisheries are inadequate to maintain the ever increasing demand upon these waters, and

"WHEREAS, the maintaining of fish in these waters is of great economic importance to the various public interests of said states and the development of the states themselves,

"THEREFORE, be it resolved that Congress be and is hereby petitioned to appropriate for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1933, the sum of $480,000, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of Commerce, as follows:

"For a fish hatchery and rearing ponds either within or without the boundaries of Glacier National Park, $60,000.

"For a fish hatchery and rearing ponds in Yellowstone National Park, $60,000.

"For a fish hatchery and rearing ponds in the Jackson Hole region of the State of Wyoming, either within or without the boundaries of Teton National Park, $60,000.

"For rearing and holding ponds in the National Forests located in the State of Montana, $75,000.

"For rearing and holding ponds in the National Forests located in the State of Wyoming, $75,000.

"For rearing and holding ponds located in the National Forests in the State of Idaho, $75,000.

"For the rearing and holding ponds in the National Forests located in the State of Utah, $75,000.

"And in the expenditure of said funds the cooperation of the various fish and game departments of said states may be solicited for the purpose of coordinating the work of the various departments and federal agencies to the best advantage."

"WHEREAS: Congress is now considering measures providing for the disposal or administration of the remaining unreserved and unappropriated public domain;

"WHEREAS: On large areas of this public domain the wild life occurring there, or which can be maintained, constitutes a definite part of the land resources and in certain areas is the resource of major public concern;

"WHEREAS: The preservation of the remnants of our once abundant wild life is of greater importance in supplying the traditional, recreational needs of America, particularly for future generations;

"THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED: That the Montana Sportsmen's Association urges that in any measure providing for the management or disposal of the remaining unappropriated public domain, definite acknowledgement be made of the part these lands can and should take in the solution of the great problem of wild life management of the respective states and nation.

"And that definite provision be made for the administration and preservation of the wild life resources on such public lands.

"That a copy of this resolution be furnished the Senate Committee on Wild Life, and the congressmen from Montana."

"BE IT RESOLVED by the Montana Sportsmen's Association in convention assembled at Helena, Montana, on the 18th and 19th days of December, 1931, that we do hereby heartily endorse and approve of the action taken by the Secretary of Agriculture and the Biological Survey in promulgating regulations reducing the open hunting season on migratory game birds to a period of 30 days during the current season in order more effectively to conserve migratory game birds during the emergency effecting them by reason of the drouth and other conditions which have seriously reduced their numbers.

"BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED: That a copy of this resolution be sent to Hon. Arthur M. Hyde, Secretary of Agriculture, and to Paul C. Reddington, Chief of the Biological Survey."

"WHEREAS, Mr. W. T. Thompson,

(Please turn to Page 15)

Sportsmanship?

DESPITE activities of outstanding sportsmen of the state, cooperating with the Fish and Game Department, law violation and vandals continue to take illegal toll of denizens of forest and stream. Here's a striking snapshot that tells a mute story. This magnificent buck deer was found dead in the woods near Priest Pass by T. W. Hildeman of Helena, Nov. 3, 1931. The buck had been shot through the back, from an eminence above, and left to perish. The horns still bore marks of the velvet, indicating that the monarch of the woods had been slain before the opening of the season.

Thar's Goats in Them Thar Hills

By T. W. Hildeman of Helena

MONTANA'S Rocky Mountain goats are where you find them. After a jaunt into the crags where a feller takes one step forward and then slides back three, the toter of a rifle on the trail of a trophy, begins to realize the truth of the story about the side-hill gouger. He's the animal that old-timers assert has two legs on one side a foot shorter than the two on the opposite side, the two short ones having been worn off trying to maintain his balance on the precipitous cliffs where thrive the mountain goats. Some supreme power has tipped the hills up on edge, yet to get into the goat country, a sportsman must emulate the billy. It's climb, brother, climb, and then skid, brother, skid.

This being the third year that the Rocky Mountain goat season has been open in Montana west of the Bitter Root river, a hunt was planned with Harry Moore and several friends from Victor, from which place we were to pack into goat heaven.

Early Thursday morning, Oct. 22, Harry and I left Helena by car, arriving at Missoula three and a half hours later and at Victor early in the forenoon. Not expecting us until later, Levi and Earl Ess, who were to pack us in and be our hunting companions, had not made arrangements to leave until the next morning. The afternoon was spent eating Everbearing strawherries of which there were quantities in the large patch back of the farm house, and rounding up horses for the morrow.

Friday morning found us packing our four horses in a steady downpour of rain. After much delay, with the help of John Blake and John Skaggs, whom we dubbed "Poincare" because he resembled the French diplomat, the last vigorously protesting bronc was finally packed, but not until he had kicked both Earl and "Poincare."

The trip to the cabin, seven miles up Big creek, landed us there in the middle of the afternoon. After getting camp in order, we made a survey of the immediate territory we were to hunt the following day, many times looking through the binoculars or telescope sight at some distant white object which generally proved to be a white rock or speck of snow.

Saturday morning we climbed way up into goat heaven but found no goats. We concluded that goats must be bad. I found the track of one large billy in the snow. His tracks led straight up where I was compelled to crawl on all fours and where a slip of my boot or tip of my fingers from the crevices or rock would drop me to the happy hunting grounds; I decided I had not lost that particular billy in them thar hills.

Levi suggested that we hunt near the Idaho line Sunday. They had found goats there last year in the shelter of cliffs and bunches of trees that spotted the rocky slopes at the head of the ravines. We followed the trail up the South Fork of Big creek for several miles watching the mountain sides without success. I was determined to get a goat and suggested that we climb to the top and run them out.

Just as we were leaving the creek bottom we jumped a moose which was evidently yarding down for the winter close to a large patch of mountain maple. We climbed about 400 yards, at times on all fours without seeing signs in the snow which was knee deep.

By this time the goats were getting our "nanny."

Harry and I decided to give up the hunt and walk back to the ranch that day. The rest of the party decided to stay longer.

After leaving camp, on our way out, we kept a sharp lookout on the open rocky slopes not covered with snow.

Presently Harry whispered a word of hope. I kidded him, saying that we had been seeing goats for several days but they had proved to be everything else but.

Looking through the glasses, however, we spied a real live wild goat, not one of Jim Hill's trademarks painted on the side of a Great Northern box car. We were certain there wasn't a railroad track on the side of that mountain. Looking lower down I passed the word to Harry that "I see a goat, too."

It was getting late. We hurried across the creek, getting as close to the foot of the mountain as possible without losing sight of the lower goat. We were about 350 yards away. The second was on another ridge too far out of range.

Taking careful aim, Harry, with his Krag sporter, and I with my Springfield sporter, 'scope sighted, both fired, apparently scoring a hit, but not knocking the goat off its feet. We fired again and the goat was knocked over, sliding down the smooth face of the rock several hundred yards to the creek bottom. It was a thrill we will always remember.

At last we had "got our goat," our first real mountain goat, not one of the Catalina Island variety of which I have shot several in California.

While dressing our kill, a nanny with horns 8½ inches long, Harry looked across the creek and spotted two more about 400 yards above the trail from where we were when we sighted the first ones.

Leaving the goat hanging in a tree, we hurried back across the creek, hoping to get another shot. Just as we were within range a heavy cloud of fog settled down upon us, making it impossible to see the goats clearly as it was already getting dark.

Taking aim as best we could at the obscure target, we fired but evidently failed to connect, as a thorough search that night and next morning failed to disclose signs of a kill. This was disappointing as we were sure of getting one of them had the fog not thrown a protecting blanket around them.

That night snow fell again, which it did every day we were there.

The goats, anticipating a storm, had evidently moved to lower levels before we arrived, which explained not finding them in their usual haunts.

Monday morning, Levi packed our game and camp equipment back to the ranch. Loading the car and bidding Levi goodbye, we were on our way back to Helena well satisfied with the results of the hunt which would have been a blank but for the eagle eye of Harry. All members of our party succeeded in bagging goats after we left.

Harry Moore, the white goat and Hildy, when they reached camp after a stubborn battle against the elements to land their trophy.

Here's a small panorama of the goat country in the Bitter Root area of Montana where the hills stand up on end and the going is tough for hunters and hill billys alike.

Pheasants for Montana Sportsmen

By Floyd L. Smith

Joe Hendricks

MONTANA'S State Game farm at Warm Springs has just completed its work for the year with the production and liberation of 8,720 Chinese pheasants less than two years after the game farm was established. Less than one year after the establishing of the farm by the State Fish and Game Department, 6,146 birds were reared and liberated in 1930, making a total liberation for the two years of 14,866—a modern miracle in game bird propagation. In addition to the fignres quoted for the birds released, the following number of game birds has been retained at the farm as the nucleus for the production of 1932:

Mongolian pheasant hens—260.
Mongolian cocks—50.
Chinese pheasant hens—120.
Chinese pheasant cocks—22.
Hungarian partridges—30.
California quail—32.

Superintendent Joseph F. Hendricks reports that, in addition to the Chinese, Mongolian and Huns liberated, the following number of birds were reared during the year just closed:

Golden pheasants—reared 30 and liberated 10.

Melanistic Mutants—10.
Lady Amhersts—15.
California quail—100.
Silver pheasants—4.
Reeves pheasants—6.

In addition to the oriental birds liberated from the state farm, 24 Gambel quail were freed in Lewis and Clark county, 32 were freed in Deer Lodge county near the state farm, 10 Chinese pheasants were hatched from eggs and liberated in Missoula county, and 10 Golden pheasants were liberated for experimental purposes in Yellowstone county.

Golden Pheasants

Chinese Pheasants Reach 14,866

THE following table shows the number of Chinese pheasants reared at the State Game farm at Warm Springs and liberated by the State Fish and Game department in counties in the last two years:

	1931	1930
Beaverhead	204	244
Big Horn	144	168
Blaine	144	84
Broadwater	192	84
Carbon	168	140
Carter	144	108
Cascade	408	144
Chonteau	144	120
Custer	168	96
Daniels	120	72
Dawson	144	96
Deer Lodge	212	155
Fallon	144	72
Fergus	217	162
Flathead	216	168
Gallatin	144	68
Garfield	120	72
Glacier	....	36
Golden Valley	144	96
Granite	96	48
Hill	168	144
Jefferson	120	124
Judith Basin	168	92
Lake	360	120
Lewis and Clark	324	250
Liberty	144	72
Lincoln	48	96
Madison	180	374
McCone	....	72
Meagher	144	96
Mineral	....	....
Missoula	144	96
Musselshell	144	96
Park	216	120
Petroleum	144	82
Phillips	144	96
Pondera	144	120
Powder River	144	48
Powell	173	150
Prairie	144	96
Ravalli	216	216
Richland	120	96
Roosevelt	144	87
Rosebud	144	96
Sanders	240	48
Sheridan	144	88
Silver Bow	....	24
Stillwater	168	116
Sweet Grass	144	120
Teton	144	96
Toole	168	72
Treasure	144	96
Valley	120	108
Wheatland	144	72
Wibaux	144	96
Yellowstone	210	138
	8,720	6,146

J. L. Kelly

Minutes of the meetings of the State Fish and Game Commission show that the first liferation of Chinese pheasants in Montana was authorized at the session of December 29, 1929, when Joe L. Kelly of Anaconda was elected to succeed E. P. Mathewson as chairman. The commission at that time —16 years ago— authorized the purchase of two dozen ringnecked pheasants from a farm at Murray, Utah, at a cost of $100. They were liberated in Lincoln county near Eureka on the Tobacco Plains. These birds were purchased at a price of more than $4 each. They are being reared now at the state game farm at a fraction of that cost. In connection with this significant move on the part of the commission, the interesting fact develops that Joe L. Kelly, who 16 years ago was elected chairman, continues an active, constructive member of the commission. During the years he has been a member of the commission he has never presented an expense account, as permitted by law, and has yet to collect any fees from departmental funds for the sincere, voluntary effort he has put forth to maintain Montana's supply of fish and game. The game farm at Warm Springs is located in Mr. Kelly's district and success of the project has been largely due to his supervision and cooperation with Superintendent J. F. Hendricks.

If plans of Superintendent Hendricks work out during the coming year, the propagation of California valley quail will become an important adjunct to the rearing of Chinese pheasants. Experiments have demonstrated that the California quail is well adapted to Montana climatic conditions. Those

Blue Grouse

liberated near the game farm have reared their young, many hatching two and three broods during the season, and then returning to answer the call of mates in pens.

Fourteen pens are being prepared for California quail. Tests have shown that quail are reared more successfully if they are permitted to make their own nests and rear their young rather than to entrust the chores to bantam hens. During the 1931 season one pair of quail reared two broods in a single pen, and Superintendent Hendricks permitted the first brood to remain in the pen while the second was being hatched and reared.

Expectations are that the first eggs from pheasant hens will be laid, under normal conditions, the forepart of April and the average season's egg collection from each hen is estimated at from 45 to 50 eggs. To secure this number of fertile eggs, however, requires strict care and study of diet with preparation of especially mixed food daily, varying with weather conditions and other influences.

Wheat is kept before the birds at all times. Twice each week they are given Spratt's game meal with 8 per cent Crissel, a meat preparation. Lettuce trimmings are fed twice a week when weather permits. Grit and charcoal is constantly before them. When gloomy days cause dispositions of pheasants to droop, they are given internal sun baths by the feeding of cod liver oil meal. Take it, by and large, the care and successful rearing of birds in captivity is considerable job and Superintendent Joe Hendricks has demonstrated his ability to cope with the situation.

In the distribution of Chinese pheasants this year, the largest number was liberated in Cascade county, where 408 were freed. In the preceding year, 144 were liberated in the area tributary to Great Falls, making a total for that county for the two years of 552. With the natural increase from these liberated birds, shooting there should be excellent. Lake county, where natural conditions are ideal, received the second largest number this year with 360 while Lewis and Clark was third with 324.

RETRIBUTION

John Ferguson, a farmer living near Freeborn, Minn., saw a hawk swoop suddenly into a nearby field and pick up something. He noted that the hawk flew almost straight up until almost out of sight and then came down like a plummet. When Mr. Ferguson rushed to the big bird he was surprised to find a weasel lying near it. The weasel, when picked up, had sunk its teeth into the hawk's body and killed it it mid-air. The weasel was apparently dead also. When Mr. Ferguson looked for it the next day, he found it gone. Apparently it had been only stunned and come to life.

Lions and tigers are too weak in lung power to run more than half a mile.

Until

By Constance Marion Simpson

Until the storm is passed you can not see
The glistening drops of rain upon the grass,
Where, crystal clear, they mirror every hue
Of beauty that is nearby, or may pass.

Until the eyes are dry you can not look
With vision clear, or see a happier way,
Nor say with perfect trust, and faith renewed,
"I know that soon will come a better day!"

Until the pain is gone you can not see
Beyond the hurt, nor measure gain or loss,
All estimates are by the acid test—
Perhaps of gold, perhaps the merest dross.

Until time brings its healing to your heart,
And you have yielded that for which you yearned,
You can not rise to heights of nobleness
To grasp the new-found lesson you have learned.

WOLVES WERE NOT CHARMED

The age-old belief that the music of a violin hath power to charm the savage breast of a wolf and send it slinking away in shame may have to be modified insofar as it concerns the wolf's emotions. According to a science letter from London, a musician playing a violin out of sight behind the wolf cages at the London Zoological Gardens caused the animals to tremble and put their tails between their legs, but when he stepped in front of the cages the wolves lunged at him in violent anger.

DUCK AFRAID OF WATER

That inherited instincts may not be as powerful in the lives of wild creatures as "home training" was demonstrated on a game farm in Pennsylvania this year when a duck, hatched and reared among turkeys, persisted in roosting in trees and being afraid of water. The duck had to be forced to swim. The experiment was reported by Charles A. Hiller, superintendent of game propagation of the Pennsylvania game commission.

SQUIRRELS LEAD IMPORTS

Aside from rabbits and the kid and lamb skins, the largest item in the United States imports of raw skins for the first seven months of 1931 was squirrel, which totaled 3,938,668 skins. Mole was second with 1,467,125 skins. Weasel was next with a total of 1,412,850, then fitch 728,133, and muskrat 722,439 skins. Kolinsky totaled 538,400 and mink 681,104. Raw pony skins totaled 100,711.

There are no snakes in the Hawaiian islands.

Cooperation is Keynote of Sportsmen

(Continued from Page 7)

for much is at stake and all are affected in one way or another.

"To do the work that this association has pledged itself to do, requires leadership of the highest quality, and the citizenry of this state should see to it that funds are made available to secure this leadership.

"The sportsman's duty is to arouse the public to this important matter and make sure that his community is doing its fair share.

"As sportsmen, we must ever keep in mind that the cooperation with all other interests is vital to our progress. We must recognize the place of the various industries and enterprises that go to make up this commonwealth and work with them in an honest effort to fit our objectives into their proper place in the general scheme of development. Many of the game birds and fish are reared upon the property of the agricultural interests. Much of our hunting and fishing grounds are found there also, and it therefore behooves us to work in the closest possible manner; and likewise, we must not overlook the livestock industry, the timber industry, the dude ranching industry and the various other industries.

"I have used the word 'cooperation,' a word often used but little understood. I came across a definition of that word a few days ago, which seems to me should be framed in the minds and hearts of all humanity. I therefore take the liberty of quoting it: 'Cooperation is the act of working together in doing a thing in which the co-workers have mutual interest and mutual responsibilties.' Cooperation can be 100 per cent effective only when each cooperator has, first, an active and conscious need for the work to be done; second, performs his fair share of this work; and third, receives commensurate benefits.

"Cooperation comes to its finest flower in an atmosphere of mutual confidence and understanding, while it soon withers in an atmosphere of distrust and misunderstanding. When each co-operator is ready to go half way or a little farther, if necessary, the spirit of cooperation enters the project. Nothing can withstand this spirit when applied to a worthy cause. It is this spirit which has invaded modern business and has raised it to new high levels of square dealing and large accomplishment."

ALL LIT UP

Eph Willet's little girl was combing her hair. It "cracked" and she asked her mother why it did.

"Why, dear, you have electricity in your hair," explained her mother.

"We're a funny family, ain't we, mother?" the youngster said. "We're all lit up. I have electricity in my hair and grandma has gas on her stomach!"

AN IDEAL MARRIAGE

A federal probation officer was questioning a 64-year-old Chinaman who had been given a suspended sentence on a charge of possessing narcotics.

"How long have you been married, Mr. Lung, said the officer.

"Thirty-eight years," the Oriental replied.

"Ever had trouble with your wife?"

"Trouble? No— no trouble."

"Where is your wife now?"

"Oh, she been China thirty-seven years."

THE CANDID DOC

"Doctor, don't you find it inconvenient to travel miles to see me?"

"Oh, no; I have another patient near here, so I get the chance to kill two birds with one stone."

A CALLING

"And what is your father's profession?"

"He is a worm imitator."

"What?"

"He makes worm holes in antique furniture."

THE DIFFERENCE

Teacher—Johnny, what is the difference between a battle and a massacre?

Johnny—A battle is when a whole lot of whites kill a few Indians and a massacre is when a whole lot of Indians kill a few whites.

A SELLOUT

Box Office Clerk—I want some 2-cent stamps.

Postoffice Clerk (about to tear them off sheet)—How many?

Box Office Clerk—I'll take the three front rows.

RUSHING THE PAST

First Furnituremaker—That bookcase isn't an antique, is it?

Second Furnituremaker—No, but another day's will work and it will be.

The doctor had forgotten his patient's name; but not willing to admit it, said, "Is your name spelled with an 'i' or an 'e'?"

The astonished patient answered, "Why doctor, my name is Hill."

"As Kipling says, my dear, 'Woman is a rag, a bone and a hank of hair'!"

"And man," she replied, as she smiled sweetly, "is a jag, a drone and tank of air."

Lawyer: "I must know the whole truth before I can successfully defend you. Have you told me everything?"

Prisoner: "Except where I hid the money. I want that for myself."

Big Meat Man: "Hurry up, Jimmie—break the bones in Mr. Jones' chops and put Mr. Smith's ribs in the basket for him."

Little Meat Boy: "Yes, sir, as soon as I've sawed off Mrs. Murphy's leg."

"Papa, who was Izaak Walton?"

"What? Do you mean to tell me you don't know who Izaak Walton was? What do I send you to Sunday school for?"

Nature's Beatitudes

1. Blessed are they who plant the long-lived tree and shrub, for generations shall rise up and call them blessed.

2. Blessed are they who are owners of flower gardens, for in the heart of a flower may be seen its Creator.

3. Blessed are they who appreciate Nature's gifts, for they shall be known as lovers of beauty.

4. Blessed are they who clean up the highways, byways and home grounds, for cleanliness is next to godliness.

5. Blessed are they who brighten and freshen their buildings and fences with paint, for improvement and the praise of many people shall be their reward.

6. Blessed are they who war on signs and unsightly billboards along the rural highways, for they shall be called protectors of roadside beauty and landscape scenery.

7. Blessed are they who stand for the protection of Nature's gifts to our Nation, for they shall be recognized as patriots.

8. Blessed are the towns with planning boards, for beauty, prosperity and peace shall descend upon them.

9. Great shall be the reward of those who protect forests from fire, for the bird shall continue to serve them and the fish and wild animal to furnish them food.

10. Whoever conserveth national resources, serveth himself and the generations following.

BEAVER FEED ON SCUM

Dr. W. J. Hamilton, Jr., of the Zoological department of Cornell University, while touring through Pennsylvania recently, observed beavers feeding upon pond scum, probably spirogyra. Plenty of bark and succulent herbs were close at hand, but they were apparently greatly interested in this algae, according to Dr. Hamilton.

SAP AND SAPS

Nature placed the sap in trees to sustain their growth, as is the case with blood in the human body, but nature had nothing to do with making the sap who goes off and leaves his camp fire burning to set the woods afire.

WELL SUPPLIED

Antique Dealer—Now, sir, if you'll step this way, I've a very fine specimen of a Queen Anne sideboard I would like to show you.

Client—Say, that old queen of yours must have had a big dining-room. This'll be the eighth sideboard of hers I've seen this week.

PA'S IDEA OF ONE

"Pa," said Clarence, "what is an overplayed hand?"

"It is one that always is being stuck out to the tune of 'gimme,'" growled his dad.

ALL OUT OF STEP

"Do you think it right to buy an automobile on the installment plan"

Jack Smith: "Sure. 10,000,000 people can't be wrong."

Sweet Young Thing: Could you fix up some castor oil so it won't taste?

Druggist: Surely; sit down—won't you have a soda while you're waiting?

S. Y. T.: Surely.

Druggist: Something else, Miss?

S. Y. T.: No; where's the castor oil?

Druggist: You just drank it.

S. Y. T.: But that was for mother.

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Florida Raises Quail

FLORIDA is the latest state to demonstrate that quail may be reared in large nnmbers for stocking purposes. Commissioner Woodward, with the aid of officials of the State Prison farm, inaugurated the work two years ago and during the last season more than 2,000 mature birds were produced by the Coleman method.

The work was supervised by T. W. Shuler, head of the poultry department, who had never attempted to raise quail. He took the information available and demonstrated that successful methods of others can be made to work if followed strictly.

The average number of eggs produced per pair of breeders was 83, the highest egg production of any one bird being 126. The 10 pens at the top of the list ran from 83 eggs to 126 eggs, and the percentage of the hatch from these 10 pens ran from 84% up to 100%, six of them producing an average hatch of 93% and higher.

Florida has 52 free range breeding grounds ranging from 3,000 to 100,000 acres each, about one-third of which is good quail territory. The commissioner believes that he could trap from 50 to 1,000 quail from these areas each year for stocking purposes, and that they would produce better results than the captivity-bred quail.

A salesman sold an elderly negro farmer a tractor. Several weeks after the machine had been delivered the salesman called on his customer for payment.

"Can you pay me for the tractor today, Uncle Jim?"

"Pay fo' de tractor!" said Uncle Jim in astonishment. "Why, man, yo' done tole me dat tractor would pay for hisself."

NO?

"How long did it take you to learn to drive a motor car?"

"Oh, three or four."

"Weeks?"

"No. Motor cars."

EASY HONORS

Smart Alec (getting on bus): "Morning, Noah, is your old ark full?"

Driver: "Nope. Only one jackass so far. Come on in."

An excited woman rushed into the office of the Tenth District Police station in Chicago a few days ago. "Oh," she cried, "I've just murdered my husband."

"Well, you're in the wrong place, lady," said the desk sergeant. "This ain't no vaudeville booking office."

Rotary Ann: "Please be careful, my floors are highly polished."

Rotarian: "Don't worry about my slipping, lady. I have hob nails in my shoes."

The true man-eating shark has a highly developed nasal apparatus.

Resolutions Passed by Sportsmen

(Continued from Page 10)

Superintendent of the Bozeman Hatchery, for the U. S. Bureau of Fisheries, has in his 18 years as superintendent cooperated whole-heartedly with the existing State and Federal Bureaus, and with the Fish and Game departments and the sportsmen in these Rocky Mountain states for better fishing and for the wise conservation of our natural resources, and

"WHEREAS, he is about to be retired, after 35 years devoted to fish culture, 25 years of which has been spent in the Rocky Mountain states,

"THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED: That this convention extend to Mr. W. T. Thompson our sincere thanks and appreciation for all that he has done for better fishing in the Rocky Mountain states."

"WHEREAS, the Montana State Fish and Game Commission has seen fit to install on lands adapted to that purpose, a game farm in Montana for the propagation of game birds to be distributed for breeding purposes throughout the state, and

"WHEREAS, the expenditures on this project have made it possible for game birds to be liberated at a very reasonable price, and that the progress made thus far is very gratifying;

"NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED: That this organization go on record as heartily endorsing this enterprise and commending the Fish and Game Commission for their action in establishing this game farm, at the same time recognizing the good work of Joe Hendricks, its superintendent in charge of the work."

"B. L. PRICE,
"A. C. BAUMGARTNER.
"O. C. LAMPORT."

Lions are exceedingly curious about antomobiles.

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NOT GUILTY

Judge: "Who was driving when you hit that car?"

Drunk (triumphantly): None of us; we was all on the back seat."

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Highway Workers to Protect the Birds

MONTANA'S State Highway Commission, which has supervised the vast program of expenditure of millions of dollars in federal aid projects in the Treasure State, has instructed its employes to cooperate with sportsmen in preserving all cover possible along roads for the protection and feeding of game birds. The matter was originally called to the attention of the highway commission by T. N. Marlowe of Missoula, chairman of the State Fish and Game Commission, in a letter to Chairman O. S. Warden of Great Falls. Immediate action by the highway commission followed.

For the information of sportsmen of the state, the letters exchanged regarding the problem, are published herewith:

Mr. Marlowe's letter to O. S. Warden, chairman of the highway commission:

"Several weeks ago when I was driving to Polson, Montana, I saw some men along the main highway about five or six miles this side of Polson, cutting down a lot of wild rose bushes that had grown up along the fence adjoining the highway. I do not know for sure, but I believe these men were in the employ of the highway commission as I understand they were surveying the road at this particular point; in fact, I have seen them there several times this summer.

"Probably it is not realized, but these rose bushes along the boundaries of highways afford wonderful protection to upland game birds such as Chinese pheasants and Hungarian partridges. They protect them not only from the severe weather in winter but afford shelter for them during the warm weather in summer. Not only this, but they afford protection for these birds from their natural enemies, such as hawks and owls. In several states in the Union, fish and game commissions have persuaded the railway companies to refrain from cutting down cover of this kind along their right of ways for the reasons mentioned above. I am quite sure the fact that these rose bushes were there did not in any way interfere with the highway and I am quite sure that had this idea been conveyed to those cutting the bushes that they would not have done so. I feel that the matter was simply never thought of. I am conveying this idea on to you with the hope that you will take kindly to the same and have an order made urging employes of the commission to refrain from cutting down cover of this nature.

"The upland birds of this state are doing wonderfully well and we have just closed the most successful open season ever known to the sportsmen of Montana. I do not know, however, how the season was over there, but in western Montana thousands of these birds were killed and wonderful sport enjoyed by our sportsmen and we are simply trying to do everything possible to give them all the assistance we can."

Chairman Warden's reply follows:

"I have read with interest your letter of Nov. 28. It opens up a new subject to me. I shall take your letter to a meeting of the Highway Commission in Helena on Dec. 2 and 3, and we will give such attention as we can to your suggestion. I am sure you can depend upon such cooperation as may seem wholesome for the protection of game birds.

"I am surely much interested in the fish and game situation in our state because I think it will wonderfully supplement the attractions we have in scenery as we get our highways in shape so that people may comfortably visit these Rocky Mountain areas."

Ralph D. Rader, state highway engineer, then addressed this letter to Mr. Marlowe:

"Your letter of Nov. 28 to O. S. Warden, chairman of the Montana Highway Commission, has been referred by Mr. Warden to this office for reply.

"In order to prevent the drifting of snow upon our highways during the winter it is necessary for us to cut all brush along the fence lines and road shoulders in the fall. I presume this was the reason for the cutting of rose bushes along the fence lines south of Polson as mentioned in your letter. We have great difficulty in keeping our roads passable during the winter months and find that any objects such as weeds, brush, piles of rock, cause drifts of snow to form on the roadway itself. Our snow fences, of course, are set at some distance from the road so that the drifts they form lie entirely outside of the traveled way.

"However, I am sure that our men do not all realize the importance of brush and shrubs as a protection for game birds and I am writing to all of our division engineers requesting them to avoid cutting brush on the right of way in all cases where this brush would not cause drifting. Thank you for calling our attention to the matter."

Frederick the Great's Fire Penalties

STARTING a forest fire in the days of Frederick the Great meant a heavy fine or jail sentence for some one, according to historical data. American foresters have long debated the general public disregard of forest values, the indifference to damage by fire or promiscuous cutting, but they have never urged the infliction of severe penalties upon persons guilty of such damage. It is sometimes felt, however, that the penalty imposed in a particular case is a heavy one. By contrast with the earlier laws of countries where the vital relationship of forest to public welfare was first recognized, present-day penalties for violations of forestry laws in this country are mild.

Excerpts from a proclamation of King Frederick, Berlin, December 3, 1775, show some of the severities in his forest laws for East Prussia:

"Anyone starting a fire in or within 100 paces of a forest, or using a pitch torch or any fire when fishing or catching crawfish in any lakes within and on streams or creeks flowing through a forest, or who smokes tobacco during the dry or summer season within a forest, even though no damage is done, shall be punished with a 4-week jail or penitentiary sentence, and if any damage results, shall pay such damage; if he can not pay the damage, the period of imprisonment shall be in proportion to the amount of damage ascertained, up to 100 thaler ($75), one-fourth year; from 100 to 200 thaler ($75 to $150), one-half year; and 200 thaler and over, 1 year imprisonment.

"Any person wilfully or maliciously starting a fire in a forest, with intent of damaging such forest, shall be punished with a 10-year penitentiary sentence at hard labor, and upon establishing the moral responsibility the sentence may be increased even to a death penalty. Anyone discovering and reporting such evil-doer shall receive a reward of 50 thaler."

The present-day attitude of Germany toward forest fires is indicated in the trial, reported by the Deutsche Forstzeitung, of a 15-year-old boy who carelessly started a fire that burned several thousand acres. Because of his youth, he was sentenced to only three weeks in jail. In addition, however, he must report to the state forester at the beginning of each planting season and must work without pay during the entire season.

FISH LESSONS IN CAUTION

Untutored salmon are getting novel "lessons" in caution" in New Brunswick, Canada. Accommodating officials, desiring to keep their tourists and their fish, too, are issuing special permits allowing anglers to fish to their hearts' content ahead of legal seasons as long as they use the innocent barbless hook and return to the water all but one fish a day. They believe this plan will benefit all their visitors, both human and piscatorial. It will amuse early nimrods and at the same time fill the streams with fish well schooled in the virtue of wisdom.